



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

all but two of which spoke favorably of the project. The secretary (Williams) reported answers from thirty persons, and S. A. Miller reported answers from six persons, all favorable, making a total of one hundred and twenty-six opinions in favor of and only two dissenting from the formation of the proposed society.

A committee consisting of Jed Hotchkiss, R. Whitfield and C. H. Hitchcock, appointed to consider the situation, recommended that the first step to be taken should be the establishment of a geological magazine. This report was accepted and adopted; the Cincinnati committee also reported a proposed constitution, which was discussed and laid upon the table pending further labors by the committee and a report at the Minneapolis meeting in 1883.

At the Minneapolis meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (1883) those who had been active for the proposed geological society met August 21, and listened to further discussions and some objections. Some dilatory motions were brought forward, viz., that a committee be appointed to confer with the Mineralogical and Geological Section of the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences with reference to the formation of an American Society and the establishment of a geological magazine. Prior to this a committee had been appointed with instructions to confer with Major J. W. Powell to ascertain what encouragement could be afforded by him in the support of a geological magazine. These special committees, however, accomplished nothing, except to delay the project, and to discourage those who were in favor of the proposed society; and the friends of the new movement became very much discouraged by the expression of unfavorable views at Minneapolis. These adverse opinions were stated by several of the oldest and most prominent geologists; and they served to dampen the ambition of those who, though younger, had been zealously promoting the proposition.

Four years later various causes led some of these opponents to change their minds and to solicit a continuation of the plan that had

been proposed. And in particular the speaker recalls such correspondence with Dr. J. S. Newberry.

The chairman and the secretary of the moribund organization, Winchell and Hitchcock, convinced that nothing would be done by other parties, under implied instructions and responsibility from the meeting at Minneapolis, by virtue of their office sent out a call to meet at Cleveland, Ohio, in connection with the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1888. The call as issued provided that the new society should be composed only of members of Section E of the American Association. This was in consequence of fear, expressed by some of the older geologists, that such an organization would clash seriously with the Association; and their love for the Association, with which they had been connected actively for many years, was greater than for any new geological organization, which appeared to them like a phantom which would be likely to have only an ephemeral existence.

Meanwhile several geologists, depending largely on the action of the Montreal meeting, and on the frequently stated advice of individual geologists, unwilling to delay longer the issuance of a geological magazine, boldly took the initiative and established the *American Geologist*, the first number appearing January, 1888. The call for the Cleveland meeting appeared in the *Geologist* for June, 1888.

It is enough to say, further, that this call met a cordial reception and that at Cleveland very much renewed interest was evident. Committees were appointed to prepare a constitution, and this constitution was adopted at a meeting held at Ithaca, New York, in December, 1888, the present meeting being the twenty-fifth anniversary of its adoption.

ALEXANDER FRANCIS CHAMBERLAIN

DR. ALEXANDER FRANCIS CHAMBERLAIN, professor of anthropology in Clark University, died April 8, 1914. He was born in Kenninghall, England, in January, 1865. In early life he came to Canada and took the degree of A.B. at the University of Toronto in 1886, and A.M.

in 1889. From 1889-90 he was librarian of the Canadian Institute at Toronto. In 1890 he was appointed to a fellowship in Clark University, where he took the Ph.D. degree in 1892. Shortly after he was appointed lecturer in anthropology and later promoted to a full professorship.

Professor Chamberlain was an expert bibliographer and editor. For many years he contributed systematic bibliographical notes to the *American Anthropologist*, which have been of great value to American students, especially since his great linguistic knowledge enabled him to give digests of all important foreign publications. It is in this respect that his loss will be most keenly felt. As an editor he was for many years in charge of the *Journal of American Folk-Lore* and actively associated with President G. Stanley Hall in the editorship of the *Journal of Religious Psychology*. He was also an associate editor of the *American Anthropologist* and of the *American Antiquarian*. He was an important contributor to the *Encyclopedia Britannica* and many other reference books. As a writer, he possessed more than average skill, having contributed many charming articles to the *Atlantic Monthly* and other magazines.

His special line of research was linguistics. In 1891 he made a special study of the Kootenay Indian language of British Columbia under the auspices of the British Association and collected considerable data on their culture; unfortunately, the greater part of this is still unpublished. In addition to the study of certain Algonkin linguistic problems, Professor Chamberlain worked over the linguistics of South America and prepared a map of the continent similar to the famous Powell map of North America. This work was recently published and, though still to occupy the attention of the author, had he lived, is probably about as complete as the data available make possible. Though necessarily tentative, it marks a distinct advance in South American anthropology.

His best known works are the "Child and Childhood in Folkthought" (1896) and "The Child: A Study in the Evolution of Man" (1900), subjects which were quite suggestively

developed in his lectures to students of psychology and education. C. W.

THE GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

THE spring meeting of the General Education Board—the foundation endowed by Mr. John D. Rockefeller—was held on May 29. In attendance were Chas. W. Eliot, Albert Shaw, H. B. Frissell, Anson Phelps Stokes, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., F. T. Gates, E. L. Marston, Jerome D. Greene, Starr J. Murphy, Wallace Buttrick and Abraham Flexner. Ambassador Page, President Judson and Dr. Wickliffe Rose were absent abroad. The membership of the board was increased by the election of President George E. Vincent, of the University of Minnesota.

At the close of the meeting announcement was made that appropriations aggregating \$1,400,000 had been made. The most important of these was a gift of \$500,000 to the medical school of Yale University. As had been previously announced, the General Education Board has decided to provide funds necessary to enable properly located and organized medical schools to command the entire time and energy of their teachers in the main departments of medicine and surgery. For this purpose a million and a half dollars has already been appropriated for the Johns Hopkins School, and \$750,000 for Washington University. This gift of \$500,000 to the Yale Medical School was made on condition that the school procure complete teaching and medical control of the New Haven Hospital, and that the teachers in the main clinical branches be placed on the full-time or university basis.

In conformity with its previous policy of making gifts to increase the endowment and extending the usefulness of promising and serviceable institutions in various parts of the country, the following appropriations were made:

Stevens Institute of Technology	\$250,000.
Elmira College	100,000.
Hendrix College	100,000.
Washington and Lee University	125,000.
Wells College	100,000.
Wofford College	33,000.